THE TENNESSEE ALL RIGHT.

10 10 May 12 May

QUARANTINE, February 20-7.50 A. M. - The steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, vis St. Thomas, has arrived, and brings news of the Tennessee at San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, February 3. - The Commission arrived here from Samana Bay yesterday. Every one connected with the party is in excellent health. A want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana. The Commission found that the inhabitants of that peninsula generally favor annexation. A full investigation made into the ownership of the land around the harbor showed that no United States official is involved in any private transactions there whatever. Fabens and associates and O'Sullivan have a perpetual lease, at a nominal price, of nearly all the available water front for the large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There are no valuable minerals in

The Commission landed here this morning, and were formally received by Baez. Mr. Wade explained the character of the object Baez and Cabinet gave a cordial welcome. Baez said peace and a stable government would follow the union with the United States. The people were all anxious for union. Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The commanders of the force he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. He had information that an incursion was to be made while the Commission was here to influence them, and from his agents had learned the whole movement. He expressed the hope that the Commissioners would examine all classes, and promised to extend every facility. Five of the party came across the island from Samana to this place. The Commision find thus far no appearance of public disturbances or dissensions.

The season is very healthy.
The officers and crew of the United States steamers Tennesssee, Nantasket, and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well.

The Commission will be here a week longer, and will probably visit Azua next week. The stories of trouble there are untrue. The Commission intend to start home in about four here and meet the Commission, and messengers will be dispatched at once.

New YORE, Feb. 20 .- When the gunboat Nantasket, which brought the news of the Tennessee to St. Thomas, left San Domingo, arrangements had been completed by the aupopulation on the question of annexation to rection is a pretense; it is, in fact, an invathe United States.

San Domingo Commission.

The following description of the first interview of the Commissioners with President BAEZ we clip from the New York Tribune. from their own correspondent :

President Baez and his three chief ministers came to the National Palace about 10} o'clock, possession of a palace. with the expectation of receiving the Commissioners at 11; but owing to some unlucky mis-Sigel, Mr. Burton, and a few others—entered the perfect equality among all the people—portunities for education, but rather to the disproves the claim that amalgamation would disprove the claim that amalgamation would ig to the tramp of every foot on the floor of tesselated marble, and the stately figures of the two parties-Brez and his Cabinet, and Mr. Wade and his coadjutors-multiplied by the immense mirrors upon all the walls, seemed a throng as numerous as the court which in ancient days was brought to the palaces of San Domingo by Don Diego Columbus.

the interview was affable and polished. Mr. Wade then read the following address:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION. Mr. President: We have the honor to place

in your hands an autograph letter of the Presito you the object of our mission. Your Ex- fer with you upon any subject. cellency will see that it is a mission of peace and good will. We come under instructions Shall we come together here? from the Congress, commissioned by the President of the United States, to make sundry inquiries regarding the Republic of which you are the Chief Magistrate. These instructions explain themselves. We trust we shall be received as friends, and afforded such facilities for the prosecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. Accept from and through us the most cordial wishes of the people of the United States for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican Republic.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER. EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 15, 1871. His Excellency, B. Baez, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo:

Sir: In accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the United States I have approinted three distinguished B. Wade, for many years a Senator; President A. D. White, Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning, and services in relieving the blind and the mute of much of the monotony of life natural to their infirmities by opening to them the world of letters-as Commissioners to visit the Republic of Santo Domingo, and to obtain the information called for by the resolution. Associated with the Commission is also Judge A. A. Burton, secretary to the same, a gentle-U. S. GRANT.

President Baez, replied, in Spanish, as fol-

Gentlemen: I have received with much pleasure the autograph note which his Excellency. President Grant, has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium. I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absolutely of peace. This is the aspiration and object of this Republic; one of the grand motives which has produced these negotiations. Our people desire the pacification of the country, the development of its riches by means of labor, and to see guaranteed the existence, liberty, and property of the citizens. You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commission. The government offers whatever data you may consider necessary, and will take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction. In making your investigations as to the spontaneity of the resolution of the Dominican people, we desire ardently that you will consult, not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who are opposed.

The group then took seats at the north end of the room-at first in stiff and formal row. according to rank, but soon breaking up into little groups of three or four, who engaged in animated conversation. On one side Mr. Delmonte, Minister of Justice and Education, and Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State, were engaged with Dr. Howe, Gen. Sigel, and Fred. Douglass; on the other, President Baez and Mr. Wade, President White, and others. Baez spoke in French fluently and accurately. President vesterday for Greenville neared Smith's Wade. Omitting compliments, there will be a man walking on the trestle-work armed with a men interest in this the first conversation be a double-barreled shot-gun. When the train tween the Dominican President and the Ohio came up with him he stepped off the track and,

whole negotiation, from the commencement, has men in rapid succession. The engineer, who of American politics, we would respectfully not been with our own people. At the first had no idea the villain was in earnest when he ask you, Mr. Editor, and the American people, mention of annexation they were well pleased; but not so our neighbors. We found that we must at once prepare to defend our Dominican Republic from a Harting and Harting and the villain was in earnest when he leveled the gun at him, stood and received the contents of the gun full in the face, not even moving his head within the carriage in rear of we are to be measured. We do not ask your

people with Cabral?

tian ; its officers are Havtians. He does not command it, in fact : but a Havtian General is in command. The Haytian Government, by his aid, is making as vigorous a demonstration as possible, just at this particular time, in order to affect the people of the United States, and prevent the neighboring Dominican Republic

from being united with a strong power. Mr. WADE-Your statement is something new to me, and will be new to most of our people. Is it entirely certain?

fectly well known to us here. Here are several their bardship?" letters received from there recently. [He I have read quite carefully his speech, from showed two letters recently received from the | which I suppose you quote, (the Globe, Feb. 9, Haytian frontier, and confirming his state- 1871,) and neither find the precise words you ment.] These and plenty of similar proofs use, nor any language which could be so conthat you can have at any time show that what strued. On the contrary, his arguments are invasion. Cabral has a dozen or two of men | would have struck out the following clause in | To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial: haps as many from this country; but he is with "And no distinction on account of race, color, Haytian General-General Camollien.

of the Hatien Government, to Cabral, bring- ment of pupils in such schools." bassader was John Lynch, a colored man of throughout the country. American origin; he carried instructions to make the greatest effort he could to rouse some of the Dominican people, by the aid of the Hay- tion color, or whether the clause objected to by tien force, appealing to them with the idea that this annexation movement was a mask ; from the blacks and colored people, and place whenever the questions of justice and liberty

all in the hands of the whites. Mr. WADE-Cabral has created so much stir he must have a considerable force. How many men in reality has he now?

President Bazz-There is one regiment about | swered, further on you say: "Congress has en full with him now, and he is expecting two or franchised the colored people, a favor for which frontier just inside the Haytien line, as shown | duly grateful. conduct to Cabral or any of his officers to come on the map. His present position is about 60

Mr. WADE-The people seem to be quiet about here. Are they generally so? President BAEZ-Our people are quiet and in this affair. As the Haytian force, with ment, from the foundation of the Governmentthorities on the Island for taking a vote of the have fallen back in this direction. The insurwhich Cabral is, advances, the Dominicans could be regarded as a "favor."

> Well, how do you Northern gentlemen like our climate? President WHITE-It is delightful. We came from snow and cold winds so recently

that this warmth is very welcome. us hospitality and very fine quarters in this of the community. palace. I hope a full explanation has been made of the reasons why we did not like to take

that perfectly well. I can see a strong reason are. management the Commissioners, who had been | why you might not wish to accept the use of a | Judged in proportion to our numbers, in pied many of the rooms of the Palace. It was Every two or three years comes an invasion accompanied by Mr. Fred. Douglass, Gen. people are quiet and friendly to each other, have given us the fewest and most meagre opindulge such prejudices as he pleases; but in the country, as a nation, and before the law, there is perfect equality among races.

with all parties shows that you have full confi- ences which you have thrown around us, and dence in the justice of your own cause. President BAEZ-Perfectly, perfectly. I have has been preached at us.

myself done what has been called a very bold to President Baez, whose manner throughout an election held with a perfectly free vote, and the people responded in the same spirit.

Dr. White—The Commissioners desire to and in the most menial of employments.

have an interview with you at such time as will be convenient in order to discuss various ques- our taxes still contribute to support without an tions. What time will suit you?

Mr. WADE-Where will it be best to meet? President BARZ-I think not. We can meet and converse in plain republican fashion with- der "its consequences" less "wicked" against out coming to a palace, either in your house or its innocent victims, nor justify its unreasonat my house. I shall be very glad to have you ableness.

come to my house. Here they rose, and the interview ended with an exchange of civilities.

Ku-Klux in South Carolina.

Much excitement prevails in Columbia, S. C., owing to the outrages of the Ku-Klux in the up- he is entitled to under the reign of law." Very per counties. A body of 500 masked men surmasses of the people, without regard to party. man's right?

mile from the jail: secrecy. Thought has been working, and the spilt? benignant efficiency of concealment speaks for itself. Once again have we been forced by the negro, to-day, in the light of his citizenship, force to use force. Justice was lame, and she states them as his rights, and proposes to have man who has honored his country by serving it had to lean upon us. Information having been them. in diplomatic capacity. Theg to introduce these obtained that a doubting Thomas, the Judge- No begging of the question by telling us of gentlemen, and to ask for them your kind the inferior of nothing, the superior of nothing, our inferiority, which we do not acknowledge. offices. With great respect, your obedient ser. and of consequence the equal of nothing, who nor think that the intelligent among you bespokes of destiny, then this thing was created and projected, otherwise it never would have been. hand know what thy left hand doeth' is our bave disproved that as we did another fallacy be the victims of the malice of the mob. Poil motto. We want peace; but this cannot be about our fighting qualities. till justice returns. We want and will have justice; but this cannot be till the bloody fight of freedom is fought. Until then the Moloch

> of justice must have his martyr. K. K. K." legislative committee of three, without regard to party, to visit the President and represent to him the condition of affairs in this State, and request sufficient force of troops to protect life and property and to inforce the civil law. Another case of lynching is looked for in York county, where a number of negro mur-

derers are confined in jail.

An Engineer and Two Firemen Shot on a Railroad Train-Extraordinary Ku-Klux

Outrages in North Carolina.

Document. RALEIGH, Feb. 16 .- A most diabolical outrage occurred about three miles from this city on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. As the regular passenger train which left this city White was interpreter between him and Mr. Branch, at Ex-Gribble, the engineer observed statesman, who spoke for the United States.

President BALL—Our trouble, sir, in this discharged both barrels at the engineer and fire-discharged both barrels at the engineer who of American politics, we would respectfully Mr. Wade—Are not many of the Dominican train was at once stopped and reversed, and as justice and nothing more. This is our due,

He is of little importance. The force is Hay. The Colored Man Speaks for his Jamaica, Hayti, Ireland, and the treatment Horace Greeley on Co-operative Enforcing the Fifteenth Amend. The Colored People and the Rewe have experienced in this country, makes People. us at least thoughtful.

We take the following from the Philadelphia

Day of the 17th instant : To the Editor of the Day :

Have you not unwittingly misrepresented Senator Revels, when you attributed to him yesterday, in your editorial, "A Competent Witness," the remark that "the attempt to abolish prejudice against his people by law President Basz-Beyond question, and per- would only deepen that prejudice and increase

is really a war upon that people by a Haytian of the sense of the Senate? This amendment whom he has gathered from abroad, and per- the bill reported by the District Committee: made in the administration of pupils to any of We ascertained on the frontier that an envoy the schools under the control of the board of

ing word that this time had been selected for No colored representative could have done a demonstration against the Dominican Re- less than oppose such an attempt to jeopardize little moment; but I honestly believe that the

The main point in the discussion was whether a bill should be reported which did not men-

Senator Patterson be retained.

Senator Revels was found upon the same are debated : so we colored men think. A word in regard to your editorial. Passing over your remarks on Senator Sumner's course, which, I think, however, could be easily an-

I am not aware that the "intelligent" among the colored people have much feeling of gratitude, as you seem to understand it, or consider that the restoration to us of rights which had been taken away without cause-rights which peaceable; they are orderly, and take no part | had existed long before any fifteenth amend-

You will pardon me if I go further, and say that the usual method of generalization about the colored people-our"prevailing ignorance," centuries of degradation, "lack of great men," commend Archbishop Spaulding's remarks in your issue of vesterday, our "inferior condi | the presence of a cow." tion"-so commiseratingly urged by friends as well as enemies, are no more true of us, in spite Mr. WADE-You were good enough to offer of our disadvantages, than of any other portion

The trouble is, you do not know us. Not one ported by the common tax? white person in ten has associated enough among the colored people of the country to plied. I walk the same streets with the mil-President BAEZ-Yes, yes; I understand know how moral, intellectual, or capable we

ready to move for some time, did not set out palace. You will, of course, preserve your Pennsylvania and Philadelphia at least, we are from their lodgings until after 11. A tedious perfect independence in making your inquiries. as intelligent, as industrious, as law-abiding, as three-quarters of an hour was endured by the I wish you to gain all the knowledge that can wealthy as any other class. Among the seventy-Dominican dignitaries to chat with newspaper possibly be obtained from all sorts of people- five thousand children in this State who are correspondents and the other guests, who, as understand their wants and feelings. What said to be growing up in ignorance, I think our box we meet. Is there this year, since the followers in the suite of the Commission, occu- they mostly desire is security against invasion. proportion will be found by far the smaller. 11+ o'clock when the three Commissioners -- from Hayti; and we wish tranquillity. Our the liberality of our own State or city, which

which was set apart on this day as a reception any one may in his social life, in his own house, consistently carry out the true philanthropy be increased thereby. Any town in the South We are moral, without the incentives which Mr. Wade-Your invitation to us to consult other citizens have, and in spite of the influ-

the pro-slavery proscriptive Christianity which We are industrious, notwithstanding you thing. In order to obtain the expression of the have closed your workshops, your stores, and Each Commissioner in turn was presented true sentiment of the people, I sent out to have all avenues to honorable employment against us. We have become wealthy out of the very re-

fuse and garbage which you have thrown to us, When your high and normal schools, which equivalent, have been closed against our chil as he pleases, the trembling virgins of his President BAEZ-I will be ready at any time dren, we have sent them to Europe, to New household may write over their parlor doors, dent of the United States, which will explain to meet you at ten minutes' notice, and to con- England, where they have received without a slur or kick the education which their preis-

diced native city denied them. We know that "prejudice exists against the African," as you assert, but that does not ren

Those prejudices have been removed "by rights throughout the country, until farther

restrictions are removed. You say "the colored man is a citizen. clothed with all the rights of such. That is all

true, and we ask no more. But what rights pertain to the white citizen? rounded the jail of Union county on the 11th instant, tied the jailor, and took out 10 negro. The right to share the school privileges for the white child, does the colored neighbor's prisoners, confined on charges of murder and which he is taxed? The right to visit what child go to a school different from the one l arson. Six of these were shot, two hung, and two places of amusement are open to the public, attend? Because, says the parent, they are a are missing. The pretext for the crime was that which his servants the mayor and aldermen different or inferior race. Then reasons the citizens of the United States -to wit : the Hon, the prisoners were about to be removed to Co- license? The right to ride in first-class cars | child : If they are so different and inferior that lumbia on a writ of habeas corpus. Much from Philadelphia to Washington, if he pay his a separate school is provided for them, then indignation at the lynching prevails among the | money, be orderly, and infringe upon no other | there should be a separation in all points-in

a man in the country of his birth, and for they arrive at a justification of slavery. "Taken by habeas corpus, in silence and in whose salvation his blood, perhaps, has been

If these are some of the white man's rights,

has neither eye to see to the scars of oppression lieve-no telling us to be satisfied with what nor ears to hear the cause of humanity, even we have got will swerve us from our purpose. though he wears the judicial silk-had ordered | We are more than millions in this country. some guilty prisoners from here to the city of We trace our native ancestry farther back Where will be go? What other party affords Columbia, and of injustice and prejudice for an than most of you, and yet you propose to standing room for a colored man? unfair trial of life, thus clutching at the wheel | ignore us, or tell us what and what are not our rights.

We are citizens, you would have us believe, and yet you treat us like Pariahs. There are some of us who have never known

Gov. Scott has advised the appointment of a in its effects that plant peculiar to America is -colorphobia. With children more than ready to enter your high school, with doctors whose diplomas, if not from our own sectional schools, bear the students who take high ranks in eastern schools

students at the Propaganda at Rome, Stonyhurst, in England, at Edinburg, Vienna, and the Supreme Court, with students at your best theological seminaries, and men of wealth quite in proportion to our population, we are assumed with a Podsnapian air to be the lowest strain of American society; a class, and the only class in the country, which must go through an indefinite educational and moral training to prove themselves worthy of civil

Macauley says in his critique on Milton, that if men are to wait for freedom until they are fitted for it, they never will be ready.

We fear that, notwithstanding all that has passed, some do not wish this country to be a really free republic, but a land such as Lowell describes:

"Where a man's suthin' 'cos he's white, An' whiskey's cheap as fleas.' AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Philadelphia, Feb. 16.

Senator Revels and Mixed Schools.

The following was written through an error in regard to the position taken by Senator Revels on the mixed school question. We pub-

test against the position assumed by yourself a Haytian force, which is commanded by a or previous condition of servitude shall be and by the eminent gentleman who is the sola representative of the colored race in the United before the last thousand years not one-twen-States Senate, in relation to the admission of came from Nisage Saget, who is at the head education, or in the mode of education or treat- the colored youth of Washington to the public schools of that city. My individual protest is, of course, of but

public, in order to prevent the consummation | the rights of his race, and our Senator's re- | sentiments attributed to the Senator by teleof the friendly relations between the Domini- marks on that occasion, I venture to say, are gram would be repudiated by nine-tenths of can and the American Republic. This Em- indorsed by every intelligent colored man the colored people of the country and their friends.

Mr. John Nast, in one of those cartoons through which he so elequently and efficiently teaches the gospel of humanity, presents the genius of America in the attitude of protecting a Chinaman from the assaults of a mob of that its real purpose was to take all power side with Senator Sumner, a good side to be on orphan asylum burners and Ku Klux, and saying to them, "Hands off, gentlemen ; America means fair play for all men."

America means this or nothing. Either the black man, freed and enfranchised, is entitled to the enjoyment of equal rights in all public institutions, or his emancipation and enfranchisements were mistakes. Of what political three others to come to his aid. He is on the the intelligent among that class of citizens are value is my citizenship if the usher of a concert hall may refuse me the seat for which I have paid; if full fare paid on a steamboat consigns me to a bed on the floor, while a score of berths stand empty; gives me the cold scraps left even after the scullions of the boat have dined; which gives my wife, with a first class ticket in her hand, a seat in a car filled with smoke and ribald men, who bandy obscene jests and profanity, her presence increasing rather than diminishing the filthiness of their talk? I have heard a dirty scoundrel, within a twelve month, say in a car where there were a half a dozen of colored ladies, "Who the hell cares? I talk in the presence of a nigger woman as I would in

> Why may I not send my son or my daughter them to the common schools built and sup-

I deny that there is any social equality imlionaires of the West End; we go our ways never dreaming of equality. My wife buys her cheap calico gown in Mr. Shillito's store ; the wife of the millionaire purchases her silken robe in the same place, and if she does not choose, need not look upon the poor woman at her side. In the jury box and at the ballotadoption of the fifteenth amendment, any Nor do we owe what education we have to great pressure for social recognition than before? I am sure there is not. The experience of Oberlin, where the races have been ounder of our of half the population of Oberlin could show belt of towns stretching from Boston to Chicago, have public schools in common, and there is no more social equality there than here. There is a difference in feeling, but it is simply shown in a greater regard for the rights of the

black man. Colored men can never be satisfied with less than this. We demand that in such places as I have spoken of there shall be absolute equality; that granted, we ask no more. Our prejudiced fellow-citizen in his own house is in his own castle. He may shut his doors closely White husbands or none," and no black man shall disturb him. No African Paris shall steal his fair daughters from his arms.

But it is urged that no injustice is done the colored man, if the schools provided for him by the State are as good as those provided for the white man. I deny that this is ever done. I believe the

colored public schools of the city of Cincinlegislation," in the case of the ballot-box, the nati are the best in the United States, and I jury-box, the street cars, the national and state know they are inferior to the schools provided legislatures, and we intend to demand our for the white youths of the city. Nor can they be made equal except at such an expense that the most prejudiced tax payer would prefer to merge them in the common school system of the city rather than pay the cost. If they were equal, I deny the right of the State to stigmatize my children as inferior to the children of my white neighbor. Why, says the jury box, at the ballot-box; nay, they surely The following Ku-Klux document was left | Is it the right to be protected in the exercise are unfit for self-government; worse yet, they on the person of the jailor, who was tied half a | of the elective franchise? Is it the right to be | need masters to control them. Thus logically

Senator Revels should have held his peace in that discussion. If he could say nothing for his people, he should have said nothing against

If the day has not arrived when colored children may be admitted to the public schools of Washington, the city of the nation, then the presence of a colored Senator is untimely. He should have waited until such times as the prejudices of Messrs. Saulsbury and Garret Davis were so softened that they would welcome his presence. Mr. Revels will leave the party.

If the negro is so different in characteristics to the white man that this dividing line must We are ignorant, you say, and offer inferior be perpetually drawn, then the sooner we ar-We yield to the inevitable and inexora- opportunities of culture. You said once we range to remove him from the country the betble and act this the best. 'Let not thy right | wouldn't study if we had the chance. We | ter for all. As a separate class, we will always ticians will pander to that malice, and no end of apprehension will be the result.

As for the Republican party, it has gone up with the negro on its shoulders. It can not to Iniquity will have his rights, even if the marshal the lash, it is true, but we know how sharp the day, any more distinctly than in 1863, be called sting of proscription is. We know how deadly a party of "nigger worshippers." With a fair election, it controls a majority of the States of the Union. It has grown strong as the party of freedom and justice. Let it not look backward. When the American people sanctioned the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. better seals of Goetengen and Harvard, with they sanctioned its legitimate consequences.

students who take high ranks in eastern schools The Democratic party already despairs of and carry off honors at "old Yale," with ever succeeding. Its old war cry of "Damn a ritory aforesaid, charging the person so denigger" has lost its power. Its leading paper in this city so plainly feels this despair that it, or other crimes." Heidleberg, with young lawyers admitted to this morning, hints at a another rebellion and the establishment of a monarchy. Let the Re of any indictment or affidavit accompanies the publican party be true to its record and this requisition in this case, I am compelled to the despair will be justified. P. H. C.

How the London Times was sent to Paris.

The long columns of announcements in the

communications to relatives in Paris were photographed with great care by the London Stereotypic and Photographic Company on pieces of thin and almost transparent paper, tians were determined to prevent, if possible, our alliance or union with the buckshot with which the gun was loaded do not want your compassion. We only ask our nolitical rights.

The Times, and six narrow brown bands reported the brain. resenting the six columns of printed matter President Barz—Far from it. Let me explain. We ask for protection. Why? Not to protect Dominicans from Dominicans, but from Hayti, which outnumbers us and is hostile to us. Cabral, about whom so much is said in the United States, and so little here, is really

Manufactures and Land Companies.

Greeley lecture upon Co-operation in general. and the most recent experiments of this character in the United States. Dr. F. Seeger, one planse. Mr. Greeley said :

Co-operation is simply Republicanism, or, if been made in the progress of the world. We elected. think here that a republic is a very natural maintain such a form of government. A despotism is perfectly simple; you don't need constitutions ; you don't need laws ; you only want power on the part of the ruler to compel obedience to his orders. Now, as I have said, cooperation means the application of the republican principle to trade, to labor, and to material interests. Here are 200 or 300 heads of families trying to get a living. They expect to work even if they don't like it, and they understand perfectly well that all human wants are to be supplied by human labor. Well, the simplest Labor has all begun so. Here is a provident, careful man, who has managed to scrape together some savings. He owns a large quantity of food. These three or four hundred persons | page of the original list of voters. have nothing. He says to them, "I will give you so much"-say a peck of grain-" for a tion shall inspect and scrutinize on the day of week's work." And, as they must otherwise election the manner in which the voting is done, black strength? Does it, forget that a large willingly. It is the best they can do, and probably the best he could afford to do.

with their hands save very little of the proceeds of their labor. Why so? In the first saving. Co-operation is an arrangement with the votes. reference, not to immediate needs, but to ultito the schools chartered under the Constitution would have supported them. They would have of Representatives prior to the assembling of rights? been cramped for want of sufficient capital; Congress. they would have had to return part of their they would have been successful. It would arrests, and assist the Supervisors, who are been the result of the broadest experience. Now apply these principles to settlements.

Formerly it would take a settler who went into the forest or upon the prairie to hew him out day of registration. a home from 15 to 20 years before he could get | Sec. 9. Persons arrested for violations of this fifty cases of amalgamation to one in that city. he said, "I am going West again." So he put imprisonment as for a misdemeanor. a notice in the paper that those who wanted to settle in a Western colony should meet in the visors or Deputy Marshals to neglect or refuse rooms of the American Institute. One hun to perform their respective duties. dred and fifty persons met together from different parts of the country; and, after some deputy, in case of need, to call on the bystanddiscussion, the idea was practically taken hold ers to assist him. of; three commissioners were appointed to Sec. 13. The Circuit Courts are instructed select the locality for the colony, and finally ver, formerly called Cache la Poudre. Here to the purpose of the act. the river crosses the railroad. The first settlers began to arrive in April last; many of them were at first discouraged at the bare and paid from the United States Treasury. desolate aspect of the region, but gradually improvements were made, and now the colony numbers about 1,500 persons. They dug a under this act. ditch from the river for the purpose of irrigating the lands, and now they are digging antioned to settlers, either in village lots, "out lots," or 40-acre lots. Now, if 500 families of this locality would put together \$100 a piece. that would make \$50,000. With a part of this United States Court. sum they could purchase tracts of land in Virginia, Southern New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, and lay them out for a settlement, with every prospect of success. There are plenty of tracts in those States, partly cleared and partly timber, which would be very suitable for settlers. There are 500,000 persons in this locality who ought to go out and settle in this way, and whose going would be a benefit to themselves and to those they left behind them. |Applause]-N. Y. Tribune.

The Littlefield Requisition.

A number of the Democratic papers throughout this State (and the Savannah papers, as a matter of course) have been amusing themselves, and possibly the public, with ex cathedra opinions as to the duty of Governor Reed to deliver up General Littlefield upon a certain requisition of the Acting Governor of North Carolina. For the benefit of the public we give the following facts:

A requisition was received, about the middle of January, from Governor Fodd Caldwell for the body of Milton S. Littlefield, with a paper attached, purporting to be an indictment against M. S. Littlefield and Geo. W. Swepson for the crime of fraud and embezzlement com mitted in North Carolina. The indictment bore no certificate or authentication of any officer showing it to be a true copy. Governor Reed, therefore, referred the requisition and accompanying papers to the Acting Attorney General for his opinion, which was given as

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan. 19, 1871. SIR: In relation to the papers received by you from the Executive Department of North Carolina, in which you ask my opinion as to whether you should issue a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive demanded, I have the honor to live you my opinion upon the same. The act or law which makes it the duty of the Governor of a State to surrender a fugitive from justice is an act of Congress passed February 12, 1793. I quote the following extract: "The agent shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Termanded with having committed treason, felony,

As neither an authenticated or certified copy opinion that you cannot issue the warrant. JAMES B. C. DREW.

Acting Attorney General. His Excellency HARLISON REED.

Acting upon this opinion, the Governor very properly refused to issue the warrant. A fews days afterwards another requisition London Times, intended for friends in Paris, was received to the same effect as the first, to have been a frequent subject of remark, and which an affidavit was attached, given "upon people have wondered what chance their was information and belief," charging M. S. Little- several times in that capacity. He was cap-So would we answer you. If we are to go of ever reaching the eyes for which they were field with the crimes above stated. This also tured, sent to Plymouth, England, and confined through this refining process, this ascending series of cultivated Anglo-American refine are explained by the Times of Jan. 30:

of ever reaching the eyes for which they were meant. The means adopted for this purpose was referred to the Acting Attorney General for his opinion, the substance of which, as lead of the substance of which was worth \$1,000 when the substance of the substance of which which was worth \$1,000 when the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of which were substance of the substance of which was worth \$1,000 when the substance of the substan Those pages of the paper which contain rendered, is as follows: That the Governor of prize ticket which was worth \$1,000 when he quisition is made "upon information and be-lief;" citing as authority for his opinion the Republic from a Haytian invasion—our old and often-repeated source of trouble. The Haytian were determined to be measured. We do not ask your about an inch and a half in length by an inch in width. On these impressions there could be the buckshot with which the gun was loaded to not want your compassion. We only ask the buckshot with which the gun was loaded to not want your compassion. We only ask the buckshot with which the gun was loaded to not want your compassion. We only ask the buckshot with which the gun was loaded to not want your compassion. We only ask the buckshot with which the gun was loaded to not want your compassion. We only ask the buckshot with which the gun was loaded to not want your compassion. We only ask the language of the language and giving an extract of the language of the court, to wit: "The information on which a requisition issues must be positive as to the made on information and belief."

The warrant called for under the second requisition was accordingly refused.

We have learned that no deceney or regard

ment.

A large audience gathered in the rooms of by the House of Representatives, to amend an the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An Act | To the Editors of the Evening Post; Company, No 214 Bowery, to hear Horace to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this

Union, and for other purposes :" of the Directors of the Company, introduced shall be considered crimes, and be punishable seriously consider the same. It is, that the colthe lecturer, who was received with great ap as provided in section 19: Personating and reway registering fraudulently; preventing any consideration is not being had for them as you like, Democracy, applied to labor. That one from registering; interfering with an officer members of the party, or in protecting them in was a very great step forward when a Republic of registration; false registration by officers of their rights. was first formed among men. The first efforts registration; neglect of their duties in regard The colored people in the South-I speak

SEC. 2. Enacts that if in cities of more than I beg you to grant me a little space to pro-thing; but I think at no period of the world's 20,000 inhabitants two citizens shall, prior to history has one-eighth part of the governments an election of a member of Congress, make from inability if you please, to protect them of the world been republican, and probably known to the Judge of the Circuit Court that from outrages, outrages that are not ordinary they wish to have the registration guarded and ones, but that strike deep at the very foundatieth of them were of that character. It requires scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the Judge tion of government itself. These whisperings a great deal of intelligence and public virtue to open his Court 10 days prior to the registra- have further effect in the fact that a Congress, tion or election. The Judge shall appoint two with the Republican party having a two-thirds citizens "who shall be of different political majority, with an administration fully in acparties" as Supervisors of Election. The Court | cord, refuses to pass, for instance, Senator is to continue open until the election, and the Summer's bill supplementary to the civil rights Judge sitting at Chambers shall have the same | act, a bill calculated to protect the colored man powers as when sitting in Court.

Judge shall appoint as his substitute one of the be one of its main principles; and in the fact Judges of the United States District Courts that the colored man is proscribed in Washingwithin his circuit.

SEC. 4. Defines the duties of Supervisors of Election. They are required to attend the way of effecting this is by the despotic form. registration of voters; to challenge persons party and all others; that distance will be offering to register : to mark for challenge such | greatly lessened if our party shall give us evinames as are pointed out to them ; to prepare dence thereof by protecting us in our rights ; a list of voters for the Judge, and to sign each this is the most perceptible cord with which to Sec. 5. Enacts that the Supervisors of Elec

starve, they take it, if not thankfully, at least and examine and count every ballot, whatever may be the indorsement on it, or in whatever where the colored man is largely dependent on box it may be found. The Supervisors are to the opponents of the party for food and shel-Now, it is a fact that the men who work report to the Chief Supervisor of the Judicial ter? That this fact, together with shortcom-District the result of the election, and any observation they wish to make touching the fairplace, their condition does not tend toward ness of the registry, election, and canvass of vorable to the party? It must not forget that

mate needs. Now, if those shoemakers who such place at the registry, voting and counting, should not be despised. were on strike, instead of remaining idle, had as will enable them to do their duty effectively. put their savings together-say if 100 had put | SEC. 7. Enacts that if the Supervisors are \$50 a piece into a common fund, and agreed to prevented from fulfilling their duty they are was made to play in the cause of justice; they work for the same wages on that capital, and to report within ten days to the Supervisor of know that the moral sentiment of the nation is said to the public, "Here we are, willing to the Judicial District who is empowered to act within the party; but how can it hope to reoffer you good shoes, of our own make, at a as Commissioner of the Circuit Court, examine tain the vote of the colored man unless it fair price." I believe the working people witnesses, and report to the Clerk of the House assures him that it cares to protect him in his

SEC. 8. Empowers the United States Marwages to the common fund; but a motive for shal to appoint Deputy Marshals, who are ausaving would have been supplied, and I believe thorized to maintain order, make summary compel them to save their wages. This has themselves invested, in certain contingencies, with the duties and powers of Deputy Marshals. No one is to be arrested without process on election-day for any offense committed on the

himself comfortably settled. How is co-operation to help all this? Here are 200 or 300 Judge, or Court of the United States. men who have from \$100 to \$500-the more Sec. 10. Imposes imprisonment for not less they have the more welcome. Suppose they say to each other, "We will try our luck together; we will make homes for ourselves. both fine and imprisonment with the costs of We have not made much progress; let us see the prosecution, on any one committing the were assured that it was correct in principle, if we can't create homes." N. C. Meeker, crimes named in this act, or preventing its ex- but that it would not be practical. The same the agricultural editor of the Tribune, was a ecution. Persons who refuse to give evidence, objection was made to the proposition that Western man and grew tired of city life, and or shall answer talsely, are liable to arrest and

SEC. 11. Makes it a misdemeanor for Super-SEC. 12. Empowers the U. S. Marshal or his

to appoint Commissioners, one of whom shall it was determind to take a point on the Union | be known as the Chief Supervisor of Elections, Pacific Railroad between Cheyenne and Den- who is charged with numerous duties incidental Sec. 14. Fixes the rate of remuneration for services rendered under this act, which are to be

Sec. 15. Extends the jurisdiction of the

United States Circuit Courts to all suits arising Sec. 16. Enacts that all suits brought in State Courts for any act done under this act may be other and a larger one. The colony owns removed to the United States Circuit Court.

about 20,000 acres of land. Lands are appor. and affords the necessary registration therefor, SEC. 17. Provides for cases where the clerk of a State Court refuses to give copies of any record or proceedings needed for suits in the

SEC. 18. Repeals sections 5 and 6 of the "Act to amend the naturalization laws, and to punish crimes against the same," approved July 14, 1870, without affecting any prosecution pending under it.

Henry Van Meter.

Death of a Black Hero of the Revolution. A dispatch from Bangor, Me., announces the death in that city on the 12 h inst. of Henry

Van Meter, whose age was 110 years. In Lossing's " Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," says the Philadelphia Press, we find some interesting facts upon Henry Van Meter, whose death is announced. Lossing saw him, during a visit to Bangor, some fifteen years ago, when Van Meter was ninety five years of age. Lossing spent some time in the old man's cabin and gained from him much valuable information. He had been a slave to Revolutionary War, and he became a sailor in after years At the time Lossing saw him, his mind seemed clear and his body not very feeble. He was able to write, and signed his autograph

in a tolerably distinct hand.

to pay his debts, Henry became the property of a planter beyond the Blue Ridge, in what was then the extreme frontier. He was discontented and wished to leave, not withstanding the extreme kindness of his master. He wished Henry to marry one of his slave girls and raise children for him, offering if he would do so to order in his will that he should be made a free man at his death. "I didn't like the gals,' said Henry, "and didn't want to wait for ' dead men's shoes.' So master sold me to a man near Lexington, Kentucky, and there was only one log house in that town when I went there. He was sold to one of those men engaged in the slave trading business, who treated him shamefully. Henry mounted one of his master's horses one night and fled to the Kentucky river, where he turned him wees and told him to go home if he wanted, as he did not wish to steal him. Some benevolent white people helped him on to the Ohio river ; and at Cincinnati, which was then only a collection of houses around Fort Washington, he took the name of Van Meter, which had been borne by the family of his kind master on the Shenandoah river. Henry became a servant of an officer in St. Clair's army, and served in the company with that commander and General Wayne. After the peace in 1795 he was living in Chilicothe, and came East with some Englishmen with horses by way of Wheeling to Philadelphia. In this city some members of the Society of Friends sent him to school, where he learned to read and write when nearly forty years of age. When the war of 1812 broke out he shipped as a common sailor in the privateer Lawrence, having previously been to Europe

a State has no authority to surrender a fugitive got home. He let a captain have the ticket as from justice, under the act of Congress of security for \$16. The man afterwards died of 1793, when the affidavit accompanying the rerecovered his money. He moved to Bangor many years ago, where he has ever since lived. Henry was an intelligent and industrious old man, and was fond of relating the stories of his eventful life.

THE Parisian soldier who shot so many of commission of crime. It is not sufficient if the enemy at night with his air gun, and brought back their muskets and helmets; who was made into a patriot by an official bulletin, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by in the United States, and so little here, is really in the united States, and so little here, is really not at the head of the discontented Dominicans; but he is with a force of Haytians, a tew other foreigners, and a very small number of persons related to or connected with himself.

We have learned that no deceney or regard for truth is to be expected from the opposition. When received there they were magnified, by the aid of a magic lantern to a large size and thrown other foreigners, and a very small number of persons related to or connected with himself.

We have learned that no deceney or regard for truth is to be expected from the opposition. Pages in respect to the official conduct of Report of the discontent of the discontent of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the discontent of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the decent of the conduct of Report of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the discontent of the pages in the constraint of the pages in the pages in the constraint of the pages in the con

publican Party.

Letter from Geo. T. Downing WASHINGTON, February 13, 1871.

I have long hesitated about expressing a fact that should be known. I am mindful of my party's welfare in proclaiming it; I do so with Section 1. Enacts that the following acts the hope and expectation that the party may gistering or attempting to register, or in any course concerning them; they feel that due

of the kind were imperfect, full of discrepancies and contradictions; but when it was found that you hear of as Cabral's movement, so far from being an insurrection of the Dominican people, Patterson, which was introduced only as a test of equality:

and contradictions; but when it was found that vides that its provisions shall extend to every a people could establish a system of government and maintain it, a very great step had member or delegate of Congress is to be ment and maintain it, a very great step had member or delegate of Congress is to be cherish toward them a hate not experienced before they were declared free.

There are whisperings into their ears, which obtain effect because the Government fails, in his rights, which but designs to put into SEC. 3. Enacts that in case of necessity the practical effect what the party has affirmed to ton in the management of public instruction.

It has been supposed that many moral miles marked the distance between the Republican

measure that distance. Would any party treat a corresponding strength as the Republican party treats its majority of the colored vote is in the South. ings on the part of the Republican party, will naturally have a controlling influence unfaintelligent colored persons have perception, ob-Sec. 6. Empowers the Supervisors to occupy serve, and can discriminate. A million of votes

The colored people have vividly impressed on their memory the honorable part the party GEO. T. DOWNING.

Equal School Privileges.

The following is taken from a speech of that oble champion of equality before the law, Hon. Charles Sumner, on equal school privi-

By a higher law than any from human power, whatever is correct in principle must be correct in practice. When the proposition for the abolition of slavery in the District was brought forward, we were told that it was correct in principle, but that it would not work well-that it was not practical. So, when the proposition was brought forward to give the colored people the right to testify in court, we colored people should ride in the horse cars : and I was gravely told that white people would not use the cars if they were opened to colored people. The proposition prevailed, and you and others know whether any injury therefrom has been done the cars. Then, again, when it was proposed to give the ballot to all, it was announced that it might be correct in principle, but that it was not practical, and I, sir, vas seriously assured by an eminent citizen that it would bring about massacre at the polls. Now that it is proposed to apply the same principle to the schools, we are again assured with equal seriousness and gravity that, though correct in principle, it is not practical. Sir, I take issue on that general proposition. I insist that whatever is correct in principle is practical. The provision which my friend would strike out is simply to carry into education the same principle which we have carried into the court-room, into the horse-car, and to the pallot box, that is all."

Democracy and Education.

The Boston Congregationalist recently printed a communication which pretty broadly asserted that the "Democratic" party looked with disfavor upon popular education. This has aroused some Democrat in New Baltimore, Mich., who writes to the Congregationalist to inquire whether it would not "be better for a religeous journal to skip such sweeping acertions against our "Democratic friends"-assertions which imply that the "Democrats as a party wish to keep the people in ignoranc and consequently in sin," thus "bringing a reprochupon the caus of our blessed Master." This serious yellowplush declares that in "michigan at least some of the most noble champions of free schools have stood sholder to sholder in the Democratic ranks there whole lives;" and so the accusation of the Congregationalist is not true "by a Long shot." The letter-writer is not angry, but "greeved," and subscribes himself "Yours in the bonds of Christian affection." It is pretty evident that, notwithstanding his appetite for what he is pleased to Governor Nelson, of Virginia, during the call "Edication," this "Democrat" got no surfeit of that in his tender years, and that he and Webster's spelling-book must then have been not upon the most intimate footing. "A Democrat" who does not know how to spell words of four syllables, or even of two, should He remembered seeing Washington many times. When Governor Nelson's estate was be wary not only of writing to the newspapers, but of flying into a passion when charged with sold after the close of the Revolutionary War. love of ignorance. As for the Congregational. ist's assertion, pray wasn't Henry A. Wise a 'Democrat?'' and did he ever make a speech in his life in which he failed to denounce the free schools of the North ?- N. Y. Tribune.

COUNT MOLTKE, AGED 70 .- The most potential man in the world just now is Gen. Moltke, and the days of his years are three-score and ten. The King of Prussia, himself seventythree, has made him a count in honor of his seventieth birthday; but to us it is far more interesting to know that he has reached that age than to hear that he has become Count Moltke. Grant is not yet fifty years old. Marlborough was all done with war by the time he was about sixty. Napoleon died at the age of fifty-two. Wellington's military career was over before the age at which Moltke began to distinguish himself. Indeed, before the war with Austria, Moltke kept his power and his genius very much to himself. Here, then, is a point for physiologists, that

a man of seventy may alter the complexion of

the world and the relations of nations, and the

history of civilizations; that he may at this age

have physical power for going through arduous

bodily exertion, and mental power for solving

the most tremendous military problems. Mean-

time, let the example of Moltke cheer old men

and make many young men more modest .-

MRS STOWE AND "UNCLE TOM."-The most popular female writer of America, whose great novel struck a chord of universal sympathy throughout the civilized world, has habits of composition peculiarly her own, and unlike those belonging to any author of whom we have record. She croons, so to speak, over her writings, and it makes very little difference to her whether there is a crowd of people about her or whether she is alone during the composition of her books. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was wholly in Maine, from week to week, while the story was coming out in a Washington newspaper. Mest of it was written by the evening lamp, on family were gathered together conning their various lessons for the next day. Amid the busy hum of earnest voices, constantly asking questions of the mother, intent on her world renowned task, Mrs. Stowe wove together those

thrilling chapters which were destined to find

readers in so many languages throughout the